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09/990,717 11/21/2001		Victor Wiener	101351-21	1000
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Apı	olication No.	Applicant(s)		
		09/	990,717	WIENER ET AL.		
Office Action Summary			nminer	Art Unit		
			S. Elahee	2614		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commun r Reply	nication appears	on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address		
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR HEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE NOTE IN STATE IN THE NOTE IN THE NO	MAILING DATE (s of 37 CFR 1.136(a). munication. tatutory period will apply will, by statute, cause	OF THIS COMMUNICATION In no event, however, may a reply be tim by and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the application to become ABANDONED	he mailing date of this communication.		
Status						
1)🖂	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 August 2006.					
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL.	2b) This action	is action is non-final.			
3) 🗌	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositi	on of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 40-89 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 40-89 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
	on Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
2) Notic 3) Inforr	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (I nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 of No(s)/Mail Date		4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P			
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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responsive to an amendment filed 08/14/2006. Claims 40-89 are pending.

Response to Arguments

- 2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 50-51, 50-52, 53/50,53/51,53/52, 54,55,57,58, 59/56,59/57, 60-61, 62/60, 63, 64/60,60, 64/60, 65/60,66/60, 67/60, 68 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection which is deemed appropriate to address all of the needs at this time.
- Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 40-41,45-46,56-57,61,69-70,73,77 rejected by **Padden**, 56 rejected by **Bateman** and 40-41, 42/40,42/41, 43-46, 47/40,47/41,47/45, 47/46, 48,49,57,58, 59/56,59/57, 61, 62/60,62/61, 63, 64/60,64/61, 65/60,66/61, 67/60,67/61, 68-71, 72/69,72/70, 73-87, 88/40,88/41,88/45,88/46,88/73, 89/40,89/41,89/45,89/46,89/73 rejected by **Bateman** and **Padden** have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because of the following:

(a) Padden:

Regarding claims 40,41,45,46,56,57,61,69,70,73,77, the applicant argues on page 13 that the **Padden's** system is not a messaging network, e.g., a packet-based network such as Internet. Examiner respectfully disagrees with this argument. The applicant didn't claim that the

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messaging network is an Internet. However, Padden discloses voice and data switching network

12 (fig.1) as a messaging network since voice message is being transmitted through the network

(see Col. 6, lines 49-60). Thus the rejections in view of Padden remains.

(b) Bateman:

Regarding claims 40,41, 42/40,42/41, 43,46, 47/40,47/41,47/45, 47/46, 48,49,56,57,58,

59/56,59/57, 61, 62/60,62/61, 63, 64/60,64/61, 65/60,66/61, 67/60,67/61, 68-71, 72/69,72/70, 73-

87, 88/40,88/41,88/45,88/46,88/73, 89/40,89/41,89/45,89/46,89/73, the applicant argues on page

18 that the outbound dialing system of Bateman does not, however, look up the customer's

calling data in a public directory by utilizing a messaging network, but rather utilizes the calling

information provided by the customer itself. Examiner agrees with this argument. However,

Padden teaches this limitation (see abstract; Col. 6, lines 49-67 and Col. 7, lines 1-7). Thus the

rejections in view of Bateman and Padden remains.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on

sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 40,41,45,46,56,57,61,69,70,73,77, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

clearly anticipated by Padden et al. (US 4,979,206).

As to Claims 40,41,45,46,56,57,69,70, with respect to Figures 1-6, **Padden** teaches a method of establishing a communications call, including:

enabling an A party to select a target customer (a B party) from a database using a VRU (an interactive device) connected to a public network, said public network comprising a messaging network (Figure 1 and Col. 6, lines 49-60);

utilizing said messaging network to access called address data for said B party from a public directory of said public network in response to selecting said B party (Col. 6, lines 60-67 and Col. 7, lines 1-7);

sending said called address data for said B party and calling address data for the caller (the A party) to control 10 (a connection module) of said public network (Col. 7, lines 3-15); and

establishing a call between said A and B parties over said public network using said connection module and said called and calling address data (Col. 7, lines 11-14).

Claim 61 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 40. Furthermore, with respect to Figures 1-6, **Padden** teaches a system for use in establishing a communications call, including:

a network controller for receiving said called address data and calling address data corresponding to the A party and generating, in response thereto, network control signals to cause said at least one public network to establish a call between said A party and said B party over said network (Col. 5, lines 50-68).

Claims 73,77 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 40. Furthermore, with respect to Figures 1-6, **Padden** teaches a method of establishing a call between parties, including:

generating a second message in response to said first message, said second message including communication addresses determined on the basis of said identification data by accessing a public directory via said messaging network (Col. 5, lines 50-68, Col. 6, lines 60-67 and Col. 7, lines 1-14).

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Bateman et al.** (US 5,884,032).

As to Claim 56, with respect to Figure 1, **Bateman** teaches an interface stored on an interactive device connected to a public network, including:

code for generating a display on interactive device of B party data (Col. 6, lines 8-20);

code allowing an A party to select a B party from said B party data (Col. 6, lines 20-30);

and

code for transmitting to said public network selected party data corresponding to the selected B party and A party data (Col. 6, lines 25-30);

whereby said public network accesses called address data for said B party in a public directory by utilizing a messaging network of said public network on the basis of said selected party data and establishes a call between an A party and a B party using said A party data and said called address data (Col. 6, lines 31-55).

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

9. Claims 40,41,45,46,56,57,61,69,70,73,77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sussman (US 5,483,586).

As to Claims 40,41,45,46,56,57,69,70, with respect to Figures 1-2, Sussman teaches a method of establishing a communications call, including:

enabling an A party to select a B party from a database using an interactive device) connected to a public network, said public network comprising a messaging network (Figure 1, 2; Col. 3, lines 66,67, Col. 4, lines 1-6, 60-63, Col. 5, lines 47-55, Col. 6, lines 25-34, Col. 7; lines 13-17);

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utilizing said messaging network to access called address data for said B party from a public directory of said public network in response to selecting said B party (Col. 5, lines 47-55, Col. 6, lines 25-34);

sending said called address data for said B party and calling address data for the A party to a connection module of said public network (Col. 5, lines 47-55, Col. 6, lines 25-34); and

establishing a call between said A and B parties over said public network using said connection module and said called and calling address data (Col. 2, lines 28-30, Col. 5, lines 47-55).

Claim 61 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 40. Furthermore, with respect to Figures 1-2, Sussman teaches a system for use in establishing a communications call, including:

a network controller for receiving said called address data and calling address data corresponding to the A party and generating, in response thereto, network control signals to cause said at least one public network to establish a call between said A party and said B party over said network (Col. 2, lines 28-30, Col. 5, lines 47-55).

Claims 73,77 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 40. Furthermore, with respect to Figures 1-6, **Sussman** teaches a method of establishing a call between parties, including:

generating a second message in response to said first message, said second message including communication addresses determined on the basis of said identification data by

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accessing a public directory via said messaging network (Col. 2, lines 28-30, Col. 5, lines 47-55, Col. 6, lines 25-34, Col. 7, lines 13-17).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 11. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4,979,206).

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13. Claims 40, 41, 42/40,42/41, 43-46, 47/40,47/41,47/45, 47/46, 48,49,57,58, 59/56,59/57, 61, 62/60,62/61, 63, 64/60,64/61, 65/60,66/61, 67/60,67/61, 68-71, 72/69,72/70, 73-87, 88/40,88/41,88/45,88/46,88/73, 89/40,89/41,89/45,89/46,89/73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bateman et al. (US 5,884,032) in view of Padden et al. (US

As to Claims 40,45-46,50-51,60,70,73,79-87, with respect to Figures 1-3, **Bateman** teaches a method of establishing a communications call, including:

enabling a customer (an A-party) to select on-line help agent (a B party) using an interactive device, 4, connected to a public network, 6 and 9, said public network comprising the Internet (messaging network) (Figure 1 and Col. 6, lines 6-13);

utilizing said messaging network to access web pages (called address data) for said B party from a public directory, 52, of said public network, 6, in response to selecting said B party (Col. 6, lines 31-45);

sending said called address data for said B party and calling address data for the customer (an A party) to an ACD-MIS system (connection module) of said public network (Col. 6, lines 32-41); and

establishing a call between said A and B parties over said public network using said connection module and said called and calling address data (Col. 7, lines 5-13).

Bateman teaches when a customer selects a "HELP" button, ACD functionality distributes a call

corresponding to the selection to one of a plurality of agents (col.9, lines 65-67, col.10, lines 1-

13, 31-38). However, Bateman does not specifically teach selecting a B party from a database.

Padden teaches selecting a B party from a database (abstract; Col. 6, lines 49-67 and Col. 7,

lines 1-7). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify Bateman to select a B party from a database as taught by

Padden. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to make a search of a

directory to get an available agent instead of waiting for a certain period of time in a queue.

Claims 41,61,69 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 40.

Furthermore, Bateman teaches a method of establishing a communications call, including:

enabling an A party to select a B party using an interactive device connected to a public

network, said public network comprising a messaging network (Figure 1 and Col. 6, lines 6-13);

utilizing said messaging network to access called address data for said B party using said

interactive device and a search module of said public network and a database of said public

network including called address data (Col. 6, lines 31-45);

sending said called address data for said B party and calling address data for the A party

to a connection module of said public network (Col. 6, lines 32-41); and

establishing a call between said A and B parties over said public network using said

connection module and said called and calling address data (Col. 7, lines 5-13).

As to Claim 42/40, 42/41, Bateman teaches a method as claimed in claims 40 or 41, wherein

said interactive device is a computer and/or telephony device including a visual display (Figure

1, label 4).

As to Claim 43, Bateman teaches a method as claimed in claim 40, wherein said interactive

device is associated with said A party (Figure 1).

As to Claim 44, Bateman teaches a method as claimed in claim 40, wherein said interactive

device is a communications terminal for said call (Col. 7, lines 5-13).

As to Claims 47/45, 47/46, Bateman teaches a method as claimed in claims 45 or 46, wherein

said public network further comprises at least one public telecommunications network, 9, for

connecting said A and B parties (Figure 1).

As to Claim 48, Bateman teaches a method as claimed in claim 47, wherein said messaging

network provides said interactive device with a plurality of B party data (Col. 6, lines 32-45).

As to Claim 49, Bateman teaches a method as claimed in claim 47, wherein said messaging

network accesses and forwards said called address data to said telecommunications network

(Col. 6, lines 31-45).

As to Claims 52,58, Bateman teaches an interface as claimed in claim 51, wherein said results includes called address data for said B party data, and said selected party data includes said called address data (Col. 6, lines 31-41).

As to Claims 53/50,53/51, Bateman teaches an interface as claimed in claims 50, 51 or 52, wherein said interface is sent to said interactive device by said public network on request from said interactive device (Col. 6, lines 1-20).

As to Claims 54-55, Bateman teaches an interface as claimed in claim 51, wherein said public network further comprises at least one public telecommunications network for establishing said call (Figure 1).

Claims 57,77 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 40. Furthermore, with respect to Figure 1, Bateman teaches an interface stored on an interactive device connected to a public network, including:

code for generating a display on interactive device of B party data (Col. 6, lines 8-20); code allowing an A party to select a B party from said B party data (Col. 6, lines 20-30); and

code for transmitting to said public network selected party data corresponding to the selected B party and A party data (Col. 6, lines 25-30);

whereby said public network accesses called address data for said B party in a public directory by utilizing a messaging network of said public network on the basis of said selected

party data and establishes a call between an A party and a B party using said A party data and said called address data (Col. 6, lines 31-55).

As to Claims 59/56,59/57, Bateman teaches an interface as claimed in claims 56 or 57, wherein said messaging network of the public network includes a TCP/IP messaging network and said public network further comprises at least one public switched telephone network for establishing said call (Figure 1).

As to Claim 62/61, Bateman teaches a system as claimed in claim 60 or 61, wherein said network includes at least one public telecommunications network, such as a PSTN, for receiving said control signals and establishing said call, and wherein the messaging network comprises the Internet, for passing data between the A party, the access module and the network controller (Figures 1,5):

As to Claim 63, Bateman teaches a system as claimed in claim 61, wherein the access module includes directory data from said directory database for display by said A party (Col. 6, lines 32-41).

As to Claims 64/61, Bateman teaches a system as claimed in claims 60 or 61, including a search module accessible by said A party over said network for searching said directory database (Col. 6, lines 1-5).

As to Claims 65/61, Bateman teaches a system as claimed in claims 60 or 61, wherein said call is established with a terminal of the A party which selects said selected B party (Col. 6, lines 1-

5).

As to Claims 66/61, Bateman teaches a system as claimed in claims 60 or 61, wherein said call

is established with a terminal of the A party which is separate from the terminal selecting said B

party (Figure 1, label 2).

As to Claims 67/61, Bateman teaches a system as claimed in claims 60 or 61, wherein the

address data includes a party terminal number and security information (Col. 6, lines 44-50).

As to Claim 68, Bateman teaches a system as claimed in claim 60, wherein at least one of the

calling address data and the called address data includes account information (Col. 6, lines 63-60.

and 6-8).

As to claim 71, Bateman teaches a server as claimed in claim 70, including a directory database

module for accessing directory data, including communications address data, of parties

connected to at least said public network, wherein the communications address data of said

connect message for at least said B party is obtained using said directory database module (Col.

7, lines 43-61).

As to Claims 74,78, **Bateman** teaches a method as claimed in claim 73, wherein the identification data is page (name data) (Col. 5, lines 15-22).

As to Claim 75, Bateman teaches a method as claimed in claim 73, wherein the directory service is adapted to access a database of URLs (public communications addresses) stored against respective identification data (Col. 5, lines 15-22).

As to Claim 76, **Bateman** teaches a method as claimed in claim 73, wherein selection of the displayed element invokes generation of code on the interactive device to generate and send the first message (Col. 6, lines 14-24).

As to Claims 88/40,88/41,88/45,88/46,88/73, **Bateman** teaches a network system having components for executing the steps of a method as claimed in claims 40, 41, 45, 46, 73 (Col. 6, lines 31-60).

As to Claims 89/40,89/41,89/45,89/46,89/73, **Bateman** teaches a Computer software having code for executing the steps of a method as claimed in claims 40, 41, 45, 46, 73 (Col. 6, lines 14-65).

14. Claims 50-51,60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Padden et al. (US 4,979,206) in view of Sussman (US 5,483,586).

As to Claims 50-51,60 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 40. Furthermore, with respect to Figures 1-6, **Padden** teaches an interactive device for originating a communications call, including:

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a display controller for causing display of a desired directory number (at least one B party) (Col. 5, lines 14-18);

an operator (selector) for enabling an A party to select a B party on said display (Col. 5, lines 20-30); and

data link 54 (a link) which on being activated sends selected party data corresponding to said B party to a DAS/C computer (public network),

whereby said public network accesses called address data of said B party in a public directory via a messaging network on the basis of said selected party data and forwards said called address data to connection module of said public network to establish a call with said B party (Col. 5, lines 50-68).

However, **Padden** does not specifically teach displaying of at least one B party from a database to an A party. **Sussman** teaches displaying of at least one B party from a database to an A party (Col. 5, lines 48-55 and Col. 6, lines 26-34). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify **Padden** to display of at least one B party from a database to an A party as taught by **Sussman**. The motivation for the modification is to do so in order to make a selection from a list displayed on his own terminal.

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Claims 50-51, 50-52, 53/50,53/51,53/52, 54,55,57,58, 59/56,59/57, 60-61, 62/60, 63, 15. 64/60,60, 64/60, 65/60,66/60, 67/60, 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bateman et al. (US 5,884,032) in view of Sussman (US 5,483,586).

As to Claim 60, with respect to Figures 1-3, Bateman teaches a system for use in establishing a communications call, including:

a public directory accessible via an internet (messaging network) including called address data for parties connected to at least one public network (Figure 1 and Col. 6, lines 6-13,31-45, Col. 9, lines 19-32);

an access module for transmitting said called address data for display on an interactive device, and for utilizing the messaging network to receive selected party data from said interactive device to enable an A party to select a B party (Col. 6, lines 31-45, Col. 8, lines 66,67, Col.9, lines 1-32);

a controller for receiving said selected party data, including called address data for the selected B party, and calling address data corresponding to the customer (an A party) and generating, in response thereto, network control signals to cause said at least one public network to establish a call between said A party and said B party over said network (Col. 6, lines 32-41, Col. 7, lines 5-13, Col. 9, lines 65-67, Col. 10, lines 1-13).

However, Bateman does not specifically teach displaying of at least one B party from a database to an A party. Sussman teaches displaying of at least one B party from a database to an A party (Col. 5, lines 48-55 and Col. 6, lines 26-34). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Bateman to display of at least one B party from a database to an A party as taught by Sussman. The motivation for the modification is to do so in order to make a selection from a list displayed on his own terminal.

Claims 62/60,64/60,65/60,66/60,67/60 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 62/61, 64/61,65/61,66/61,67/61 simultaneously.

As to Claim 68, Bateman teaches a system as claimed in claim 60, wherein at least one of the calling address data and the called address data includes account information (Col. 6, lines 63-60 and 6-8).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's 16. disclosure.

Sylvan (U.S. 5,457,738) teach Method and system for searching an on-line directory at a telephone station;

Braun et al. (U.S. 5,524,141) teach System and method for providing directory information over a telephony network using ADSI; and

Smith (U.S. 6,173,045) teach Electronic telephone book.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this 17. Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Md S. Elahee whose telephone number is (571) 272-7536. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Fri from 8:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (571) 272-7547. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ME MD SHAFIUL ALAM ELAHEE October 30, 2006

TELLINGULOGY CENTER 2600